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USDA ANNOUNCES FINAL RULES FOR SUGAR PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Final rules for the sugar price support program were announced today by Keith Bjerke, executive vice president of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation.

Bjerke said these rules are unchanged from the proposed rules announced June 7, with the following exceptions:

—Processors in areas where CCC determines that sugar beets are normally harvested during July, August and September are allowed to obtain a loan for sugar processed from that production and, if the loan is repaid by September 30, processors may request a supplemental nonrecourse loan. The supplemental loan must be requested during October and would mature at the end of a period equal to nine months minus the time the initial loan was in effect.

—Processors must obtain, and file with the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office, lien waivers for all sugar beets or sugarcane on which a lien is filed, if sugar beets or sugarcane are to be processed into sugar that is pledged as loan collateral. These lien waivers will not be required if the attorney general of the state in which the sugarcane or sugar beets are processed, issues an opinion that the liens do not extend to the raw or refined sugar and that CCC's interest in the sugar pledged by the processor as collateral for a price support loan is protected.

—Sugar loan rates for each crop year for sugar beets and sugarcane will be published annually in the Federal Register.

—Insurance indemnities, which must be paid to a processor in the event sugar pledged as collateral is damaged or destroyed, must be assigned to CCC to pay any outstanding loan obligation. If the indemnity is less than the loan obligation, CCC will seek payment for the remaining amount from the processor.

—If a processor does not pay all eligible producers at least the minimum price support level specified by CCC, CCC shall immediately call all of the processor's outstanding sugar price support loans. The

processor will be ineligible to receive CCC price sugar support loans for the next two crop years.

—Producers who deliver sugar beets or sugarcane to a processor who does not participate in the price support loan program will not be guaranteed the minimum price support level. All eligible producers who deliver sugar beets or sugarcane to a processor who participates in the price support loan program and agrees to pay the price support level, will receive the minimum price support level.

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USDA ANNOUNCES PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE AND USER MARKETING CERTIFICATE PAYMENT RATE FOR UPLAND COTTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Keith Bjerke, executive vice president of USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation, today announced the prevailing world market price, adjusted to U.S. quality and location (adjusted world price), for Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch (micronaire 3.5-3.6 and 4.3-4.9, strength 24-25 grams per tex) upland cotton (base quality), the coarse count adjustment and the user marketing certificate payment rate in effect from 12:01 a.m. Friday, Sept. 20, through midnight Thursday, Sept. 26.

The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, provides that the adjusted world price (AWP) may be further adjusted if: (a) the AWP is less than 115 percent of the current crop year loan rate for base quality upland cotton, and (b) the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced U.S. growth as quoted for Middling (M) 1-3/32 inch cotton, C.I.F. northern Europe (U.S. Northern Europe price) exceeds the Northern Europe price. The maximum allowable adjustment is the difference between the U.S. Northern Europe price and the Northern Europe price.

Based on data for the week ending Sept. 19, a further adjustment to this week's calculated AWP may be made in accordance with this provision. The calculated AWP is 104.81 percent of the 1991 upland cotton base quality loan rate, and the U.S. Northern Europe price exceeds the Northern Europe price by 2.54 cents per pound. Below are the relevant calculations.

I.	Calculated AWP	53.21 cents per pound
	1991 Base Loan Rate	50.77 cents per pound
	AWP as a Percent of Loan Rate	104.81
II.	U.S. Northern Europe Price	72.15 cents per pound
	Northern Europe Price	-69.61 cents per pound
	Maximum Adjustment Allowed	2.54 cents per pound

Based on a consideration of the U.S. share of world exports, the current level of cotton export sales and cotton export shipments, and other relevant data, a further adjustment to this week's calculated AWP will not be made.

Based on data for the week ending Sept. 19, the AWP for base quality upland cotton and the coarse count adjustment are determined as follows:

Adjusted World Price

Northern Europe Price	69.61
Average U.S. spot market location	14.15
SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton	1.90
Average U.S. location	0.35
Sum of Adjustments	<u>-16.40</u>
Calculated AWP	-53.21
Further AWP adjustment	<u>0</u>
ADJUSTED WORLD PRICE	53.21 cents/lb.

Coarse Count Adjustment

Northern Europe Price	69.71
Northern Europe Coarse Count Price	<u>-67.68</u>
	1.93
Adjustment to SLM 1-1/32 inch cotton	<u>-4.20</u>
	-2.27

COARSE COUNT ADJUSTMENT 0 cents/lb.

Since the AWP is above the 1989, 1990 and 1991 crop base quality loan rates of 50.00, 50.27 and 50.77 cents per pound, respectively, the loan repayment rates for the 1989, 1990 and 1991 crops of upland cotton during this period are equal to the respective loan rates, adjusted for the specific quality and location, plus any applicable interest and charges.

The AWP will continue to be used to determine the value of upland cotton that is obtained in exchange for commodity certificates. Because

the AWP in effect is above the established loan rate, loan deficiency payments are not available for 1991-crop upland cotton during this period.

Based on data for the week ending Sept. 19, the U.S. Northern Europe price exceeded the Northern Europe price by more than 1.25 cents per pound for the fourth consecutive week, resulting in a certificate payment rate of 1.29 cents per pound. Relevant data used in determining the user marketing certificate payment rate are summarized below:

Week	For the Friday through Thursday Period Ending	U.S. Northern Europe Price (1)	Northern Europe Price (2)	(1) Minus (2)	Certificate Payment Rate ¹
		(1)	(2)	(2)	
..... cents per pound					
1	Aug. 29, 1991	74.19	71.78	2.41	1.16
2	Sept. 5, 1991	74.50	71.39	3.11	1.86
3	Sept. 12, 1991	73.90	70.42	3.48	2.23
4	Sept. 19, 1991	72.15	69.61	2.54	1.29

¹(1) minus (2) for Week 4 minus 1.25 cents.

The next announcement of the AWP, coarse count adjustment and user marketing certificate payment rate will be made on Thursday, Sept. 26.

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USDA ISSUES 23 PERMITS TO FIELD TEST GENETICALLY ENGINEERED PLANTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—In June, July and August, the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued 23 permits to commercial companies and research institutions for field testing crop plants that were genetically engineered.

Work with genetically engineered plants is usually done to boost pest resistance, enhance food or fiber quality and increase production efficiency.

“USDA has regulated biotechnology since 1987 by issuing permits for limited, controlled field trials with genetically engineered crops in small, isolated plots,” said Terry L. Medley, director of Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection for USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

“Researchers also need APHIS permits to import or ship plants and organisms—but not for conducting greenhouse tests. Commercial production of genetically altered plants or plant pests has not yet begun,” he said.

The APHIS permits are granted only after a complete assessment reaches a finding of no significant impact on the environment, including effects on endangered and threatened plants or animals. Permits generally are issued for a single growing season, but they can be renewed.

Environmental assessments are prepared by a team of multidisciplinary scientists. They focus on the biology, propagation and cultivation of the plant species being altered, the source species of the engineered genes, the vector and vector agents used to transfer the genes and the stability of the insertion.

Reviewers also look into the origin and safety of marker genes used in many experiments to help differentiate engineered plants from standard plants. They review the design and management of the field plot and the disposition of the test plants.

The 23 permits were issued as follows:

VIRUS RESISTANCE

Seven permits were issued for plants modified to resist virus infections in a procedure that resembles vaccination. A gene coding for a virus particle’s coat protein is transferred to crop plants, enhancing their ability to fight off future infections by that virus and sometimes a related virus. Field trials of virus resistance were approved for:

—Tomato plants modified to be resistant to tobacco mosaic virus or tomato mosaic virus. The permit was issued to the Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich., for tests in Kalamazoo County, Mich.

—Tomato plants modified to be resistant to tomato mosaic virus. The permit was issued to the Rogers NK Seed Company, Boise, Idaho, for a test in Yolo County, Calif.

—Cucumber plants modified to be resistant to cucumber mosaic virus. The permit was issued to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N.Y., for a test on experiment station grounds.

—Cantaloupe plants modified to be resistant to cucumber mosaic virus. The permit was issued to the Harris Moran Seed Company, San Juan Bautista, Calif., for a test in Solano County, Calif.

—Tobacco plants modified to be resistant to the tobacco vein mottling virus and the tobacco etch virus. The permit is a renewal issued to the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., for a trial in Fayette County, Ky.

—Tobacco plants modified to be resistant to tobacco etch virus. The permit was issued to the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., for a test in Alachua County, Fla.

—Tobacco plants modified to be resistant to beet curly top virus as a model for other crops. The permit was issued to USDA's Agricultural Research Service for a test in Benton County, Wash.

INSECT RESISTANCE

Three permits were issued for plants modified to resist lepidopterous insect pests, such as the tobacco hornworm, the cabbage looper and the army worm. Genetic engineering to boost a plant's internal resistance to pests potentially reduces the need for applying chemical insecticides. In the two applications reviewed, the gene to fight off insects was taken from a beneficial bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, popularly known as Bt, and used in commercial biological pesticides. Field trials of insect resistance were approved for:

—Tomato plants on a plot in Yolo County, Calif. The permit was issued to the Rogers NK Seed Company, Boise, Idaho.

—Potato plants on a plot in Aroostook County, Maine. The permit was issued to the Monsanto Agricultural Company, St. Louis, Mo.

—Potato plants on a plot in Benton County, Wash. The test potato plants also were modified to resist three different potato viruses. The

permit is a renewal issued to the Monsanto Agricultural Company, St. Louis, Mo., for a field test begun last year.

HERBICIDE TOLERANCE

Four permits were issued for plants modified to tolerate a new class of high-tech herbicides especially useful for integrated pest management projects. The gene for herbicide tolerance was taken from different types of harmless soil bacteria. Field trials of herbicide tolerance were approved for:

—Corn plants tolerant to the phosphinothricin class of herbicides, to be grown on plots in Kalamazoo County, Mich., and Isabela, Puerto Rico. The permit was issued to the Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich.

—Corn plants tolerant to the phosphinothricin class of herbicides, to be grown on a plot in Polk County, Iowa. The permit was issued to Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Johnston, Iowa.

—Corn plants tolerant to the glufosinate class of herbicides, to be grown on plots in Iowa County, Iowa. The permit was issued to Holden's Foundation Seeds, Inc., Williamsburg, Iowa.

—Cotton plants tolerant to the bromoxynil class of herbicides, to be grown on plots in Washington County, Miss., and Lee County, S.C. The permit was issued to Calgene, Inc., Davis, Calif.

BACTERIAL RESISTANCE

One permit was issued for plants modified to resist bacterial infections. Genetic engineering to boost a plant's internal resistance potentially reduces the need for applying chemicals to control bacteria. The permit was issued for:

Potato plants that received an antibacterial gene from the giant silk moth, *Hyalophora cecropia*. Scientists wish to determine the effectiveness of this gene for combatting common scab, blackleg soft rot and bacterial ring rot. The permit was issued to Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont., for tests in Lake County and Gallatin County, Mont.

FUNGUS RESISTANCE

One permit was issued for tomato plants modified to be more resistant to fungal infections, potentially reducing the need for applying chemical fungicides. The fungicidal gene was taken from a common, harmless soil bacterium, *Serratia marcescens*. The permit was granted to:

—The DNA Plant Technology Corporation, Oakland, Calif., for tests in Contra Costa County, Calif.

IMPROVED NUTRITION

One permit was issued for sunflower plants modified to enhance the nutritional quality of protein in the seeds. The transferred gene, which codes for high levels of methionine, was taken from Brazil nuts. The permit was issued to:

—Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, for a test in Yolo County, Calif.

IMPROVED METABOLISM

One permit was issued for tobacco plants modified by adding a gene that enhances the primary metabolism of the tobacco plant. Tobacco is being used as a model test plant. Results of the experiment could be widely applicable since the gene governing metabolism is part of the makeup of most plants and animals. The permit is a renewal, issued to:

—Amoco Technology Company, Naperville, Ill., to continue a field test begun last year in Fayette County, Ky.

FROST CONTROL

One permit was issued for tomato plants modified by adding an antifreeze gene. Antifreeze genes code for a protein that lowers the freezing point, in hopes of reducing damage when tomato fruit is exposed to below-freezing temperatures.

The transferred gene was derived from a fish, the winter flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) and—for practical purposes—hooked onto another gene taken from the bacterium, *Staphylococcus aureus*. The permit was issued to:

—DNA Plant Technology Corporation, Oakland, Calif., for a test in Contra Costa County, Calif.

IMPROVED SHELF-LIFE

One permit was issued for tomatoes modified to delay the ripening of the fruit. The delayed-ripening gene was taken from other tomato plants and enhanced by laboratory techniques. Delayed ripening allows producers to harvest more nearly mature fruit without the risk of its spoiling enroute to market. The permit was granted to:

—Calgene, Inc., Davis, Calif., for a test in San Joaquin County, Calif.

FLOWER COLOR

One permit was issued for chrysanthemums modified to produce white flowers. White chrysanthemums can be produced with other breeding

techniques, and the experimental procedure results in the same kind of flower. The transferred gene was taken from other chrysanthemums and enhanced by laboratory techniques. The permit was granted to:

—The DNA Plant Technology Corp., Oakland, Calif., for tests in Contra Costa County, Calif.; Lee County, Fla.; and Anderson County, S.C.

MARKET GENES

Two permits involved experimentation with marker genes whose presence can be detected by a simple chemical or mechanical test. The two crops involved are:

· —Alfalfa plants modified with a gene taken from a common bacterium. The permit was issued to the University of Wisconsin for a test on the campus at Madison, Wis.

—Corn plants modified with two genes of bacterial origin. The marker genes were attached to microscopic particles and fired into the corn plant cells with a special gun. The marker genes help researchers detect the small percentage of cases where mechanical gene transfer was successful. The permit was issued to the Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Research Triangle Park, N.C., for a field test in Maui County on the island of Molokai, Hawaii.

Copies of environmental assessments for all the field tests are available on request from Mary Petrie, USDA, APHIS, BBEP, 847 Federal Building, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

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PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON RURAL AMERICA MEETS WITH SOUTH CAROLINA LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The President's Council on Rural America is meeting this week in Santee, S.C., with state and local government, farm, business, and education leaders to examine rural-development policies and ways to strengthen economies in areas throughout rural America.

The council will advise President Bush on rural-development policy and provide guidance to federal agencies in implementing policy at the national level. The council was established in 1990 under the president's

Rural Economic Development Initiative for the 90's. It's 17 members are drawn from farmers, state and local government officials, and rural business and industry leaders.

Council Chairman Winthrop P. Rockefeller said the Sept. 22-24 meeting in Santee is important because members are hearing directly from state and local leaders about rural development problems and solutions.

"National policy can be effective only if it addresses problems at the local level, and supports local initiatives in solving those problems," Rockefeller said. "The leaders we meet here are our best source for advice to President Bush on policy requirements, and how federal agencies can most effectively assist states and communities in strengthening local economies."

South Carolina leaders meeting with the council are Gov. Carroll A. Campbell Jr.; Chairman of the Clarendon, S.C., County Council Betty Roper; Mayor of Denmark, S.C., Orlando White; President of Amick Farms Bill Amick; South Carolina State Rural Development Council member Doug McKay; Executive Director of Savannah Valley Authority Morrison Parrott; and others, including officials from development associations, education, banking, and health administration.

Two of the president's council members are South Carolinians: former North Charleston Mayor John E. Bourne Jr. and Cathy B. Novinger of Columbia.

Undersecretary of Agriculture Roland R. Vautour said the commission's work will help improve coordination of federal, state, regional and local efforts to diversify rural economies.

"Leadership meetings like this are key to developing effective policies supporting rural economic diversification, which is key to revitalization in many rural areas," Vautour said. "The council's examination of local-level problems sharpen the federal government's ability to support local solutions. The issues that come before the council cover the entire spectrum defining the quality of life in rural America, including employment, education, economic development, capital formation, housing, transportation and health care.

Vautour oversees the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Small Community and Rural Development, the lead federal office for coordinating rural development efforts.

Members of the President's Council on Rural America are Rockefeller, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Winrock Farms Inc.,

Little Rock, Ark.; Kay A. Orr, Vice Chairman, and former governor of Nebraska; Nelda L. Barton, president and chairman of the board, Health Systems Inc., Corbin, Ky.; John E. Bourne Jr., former mayor of North Charleston, S.C.; Norman Brown, president and chief programming officer, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Battlecreek, Mich.; Hugh M. Field, city attorney, Waterloo, Iowa; Otis L. Floyd Jr., Chancellor of the Tennessee Board of Regents, Nashville, Tenn.; Ralph Hofstad, former president and chief executive officer of Land O'Lakes Inc. of Minnesota; Charlie E. Kruse, former director of the Missouri Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.;

Charles E. Moyer, chairman of the board and executive vice president, First National Bank of Phillipsburg, Phillipsburg, Kan.; Cathy B. Novinger, senior vice president for administration and government affairs for SCANA Corp., Columbia, S.C.; Reynaldo U. Ortiz, president and chief operation office, US West New Vector Group, Bellevue, Wash.; Linwood E. Palmer Jr., owner and operator of Tree Farm and Land Development Companies, Augusta, Maine; Albert Harold Quie, former governor of Minnesota and former U.S. senator from Minnesota; Steven Kris Sydness, director of International Markets, Great Plains Software Inc., and member of the Board of City Commissioners, Fargo, N.D; Bill Walker, former chairman of the board of W.E. Walker Stores Inc., and former board member of the Deposit Guaranty Bank and the Mississippi Economic Council; and Donald Kesner Weilmunster, owner of the Fort Boise Cattle Company, Idaho.

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HIGH-TECH CROPS MIGHT USE DAYLIGHT, DARKNESS, TO TRIGGER SUPERGENES

WASHINGTON—Tomorrow's high-tech tomato and other food plants might contain new genes switched on by daylight to boost flavor, nutrient content or other qualities.

The futuristic genes would be driven by the plant's own light sensitive receptors—molecules called phytochrome, said Peter H. Quail of the Plant Gene Expression Center, Albany, Calif., a research center operated jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service and the University of California, Berkeley.

“Phytochrome is much like the photoelectric sensors that turn on street lights at dusk and turn them off at dawn,” explained Quail, a university scientist. Tomorrow, Quail will discuss his recent phytochrome research at the 16th annual science symposium sponsored by ARS’ Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Md.

“In plants, phytochrome senses dark and light and sends signals that turn on or off activities such as sprouting, flowering or growing,” said Quail. “If we knew more about how phytochrome works, we could use it to drive new genes. The genes would, for example, instruct a plant to make higher quantities of useful compounds such as those that boost flavor in tomato.”

Such plants are at least 10 years away, Quail cautioned. “It will probably take that long for scientists to solve the mystery of how phytochrome commands genes that work inside plants,” he said. “We’ve known about phytochrome for more than 30 years. But we lack the finer detail—we don’t know exactly how phytochrome sends signals to genes. Knowing more details will eventually give us unprecedented control over the green plants in our world.”

Phytochrome was first detected in plant tissue in 1959, after a 23-year search, by a team of ARS scientists at the Beltsville center. A story about that search—and current efforts in Albany—appears in the latest issue of the ARS magazine, *Agricultural Research*.

At the Beltsville symposium, being held at the University of Maryland, College Park, the theme is “Photomorphogenesis in Plants: Emerging Strategies for Crop Improvement.” Photomorphogenesis refers to light’s control over how plants germinate, grow and mature.

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Issued: September 24, 1991

#

SHEEP PRODUCERS APPROVE WOOL PROMOTION PROGRAM IN PRELIMINARY VOTE COUNT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Sheep producers have voted to continue deductions to finance promotion of wool from wool price support payments made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Commodity Credit Corporation, according to Keith Bjerke, executive vice president of the CCC.

Preliminary returns show that, of the producers voting in the referendum, 70.4 percent, owning 74.6 percent of the sheep, favored continuing advertising and other market development programs under a proposed new agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the American Sheep Industry Association. Producers voted in a referendum held August 19-30.

The proposed agreement authorizes continued deductions from payments made under the National Wool Act for wool and unshorn lambs marketed during 1991 through 1995. The new agreement authorizes deductions for the 1991 marketing year of up to 7 cents a pound on shorn wool, and up to 35 cents a hundredweight on unshorn lambs. Deductions from price support payments for the 1992 through 1995 marketing years may increase from the rate established for the previous year, up to 1 cent per pound for shorn wool and up to 5 cents per hundredweight for unshorn lambs, each year.

For the year ending September 30, 1990, the Association's expenditures for wool and lamb promotion were about \$6.4 million. The amount budgeted for the current year is \$6.9 million.

Sheep producers have approved the wool and lamb promotion program in nine referenda held since 1954.

The Association's national wool promotion program is run in cooperation with other segments of the industry which provide additional or matching funds. Promotion activities include advertising, merchandising and education. Lamb promotion is concentrated in high lamb-consuming areas.

Following are the preliminary results by States:

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 1991 WOOL REFERENDUM

State	Vote by Producers			Production Represented in Referendum		
	For	Against	Total	For	Against	Total
	(Number of Producers)			(Number of Sheep Owned)		
Alabama	59	9	68	4,660	659	5,319
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	477	114	591	78,263	10,422	88,685
Arkansas	65	9	74	5,543	1,343	6,886
California	621	103	724	494,390	54,903	549,293
Colorado	394	115	509	480,078	434,989	915,067

Connecticut	74	12	86	1,973	277	2,250
Delaware	8	3	11	777	227	1,004
Florida	12	2	14	777	112	889
Georgia	75	8	83	2,511	1,426	3,937
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	218	188	406	127,459	123,521	250,980
Illinois	589	540	1,129	53,778	28,948	82,726
Indiana	489	278	767	21,828	12,062	33,890
Iowa	1,278	1,097	2,375	119,849	89,586	209,435
Kansas	518	208	726	83,556	26,976	110,532
Kentucky	220	38	258	13,641	3,345	16,986
Louisiana	41	11	52	2,221	1,217	3,438
Maine	126	22	148	4,467	778	5,245
Maryland	127	29	156	5,891	1,334	7,225
Massachusetts	89	15	104	2,902	529	3,431
Michigan	371	142	513	29,158	14,003	43,161
Minnesota	911	411	1,322	94,120	42,730	136,850
Mississippi	95	8	103	3,988	566	4,554
Missouri	386	273	659	30,375	23,953	54,328
Montana	1,397	240	1,637	415,414	55,613	471,027
Nebraska	603	260	863	64,617	36,195	100,812
Nevada	62	24	86	56,094	17,590	73,684
New Hampshire	60	13	73	3,476	251	3,727
New Jersey	59	20	79	1,749	886	2,635
New Mexico	546	111	657	194,142	25,277	219,419
New York	354	100	454	24,046	7,688	31,734
North Carolina	123	30	153	6,220	1,360	7,580
North Dakota	426	220	646	67,790	39,431	107,131
Ohio	718	550	1,268	49,047	47,888	96,935
Oklahoma	197	60	257	28,749	8,435	37,184
Oregon	533	335	868	443,326	110,235	553,561
Pennsylvania	497	293	790	35,333	15,387	50,720
Rhode Island	20	2	22	425	43	468
South Carolina	14	1	15	904	11	915
South Dakota	977	510	1,487	288,513	100,686	389,199
Tennessee	140	13	153	6,595	437	7,032
Texas	1,581	431	2,012	1,056,951	240,943	1,297,894
Utah	347	92	439	163,749	49,789	213,538
Vermont	96	21	117	7,230	1,178	8,408
Virginia	493	154	647	47,716	13,222	60,938
Washington	284	60	344	52,304	6,155	58,459
West Virginia	407	129	536	25,167	6,678	31,845

Wisconsin	521	212	733	31,895	10,158	42,053
Wyoming	547	154	701	455,330	95,535	550,865
United States	18,245	7,670	25,915	5,188,987	1,764,887	6,953,874

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STATES TO RECEIVE \$228 MILLION IN INTERIM NATIONAL FOREST PAYMENTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Forty-one states and Puerto Rico will share interim payments totaling \$228 million as a portion of national forest receipts collected in fiscal 1991, F. Dale Robertson, chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service, announced today.

“We estimate these states will eventually receive over \$304 million as their total payments from national forest receipts for the year,” Robertson said.

The interim payment represents 75 percent of the estimated total amount the sale and use of a variety of national forest products and services. USDA pays any additional funds it owes the states in December, after determining the actual receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

By law, the Forest Service pays 25 percent of the revenues it collects from timber sales, grazing, recreation, minerals, and land uses to states in which national forest lands are located. The funds are used for schools and roads. Last year, the states received total payments of more than \$346 million.

The interim payments do not reflect revenues collected from the national grasslands. National grassland receipts are calculated on a calendar year basis, and these funds are shared with the states in the spring.

The largest interim payments will go to Oregon, \$103 million; California, \$39 million; Washington, \$30 million; and Idaho, \$9 million.

Interim payments and the estimated 1991 amounts for each state are listed in the following table.

**Interin and estimated total state payments for National Forest
Receipts**

(fiscal 1991)

	Interim Payment	Estimated Total Payment
ALABAMA	\$928,810.90	\$1,238,414.53
ALASKA	6,383,712.95	8,511,617.26
ARIZONA	3,091,757.66	4,122,343.55
ARKANSAS	3,151,719.80	4,202,293.07
CALIFORNIA*	38,876,419.34.	51,835,225.79
COLORADO	2,862,885.08	3,817,180.10
FLORIDA	1,105,500.00	1,474,000.00
GEORGIA	687,375.02	916,500.02
IDAHO	8,736,940.19	11,649,253.59
ILLINOIS	18,661.53	24,882.04
INDIANA	16,678.68	22,238.24
KENTUCKY	415,358.06	553,810.75
LOUISIANA	1,568,306.64	2,091,075.52
MAINE	25,809.80	34,413.06
MICHIGAN	1,399,326.97	1,865,769.29
MINNESOTA	1,550,743.83	2,067,658.44
MISSISSIPPI	3,704,408.11	4,939,210.81
MISSOURI	1,507,725.02	2,010,300.03
MONTANA	5,927,403.91	7,903,205.21
NEBRASKA	30,338.82	40,451.76
NEVADA	227,917.78	303,890.37
NEW HAMPSHIRE	377,850.56	503,800.74
NEW MEXICO	930,748.97	1,240,998.63
NEW YORK	6,644.85	8,859.80
NORTH CAROLINA	423,810.06	565,080.08
NORTH DAKOTA	48.56	64.75
OHIO	90,034.37	120,045.83
OKLAHOMA	349,875.29	466,500.39
OREGON*	102,552,542.52	136,736,723.36
PENNSYLVANIA	2,939,780.98	3,919,707.97
SOUTH CAROLINA	764,848.04	1,019,797.38

SOUTH DAKOTA	1,372,164.49	1,829,552.65
TENNESSEE	295,725.59	394,300.79
TEXAS	1,635,018.81	2,180,025.08
UTAH	997,665.78	1,330,221.04
VERMONT	109,270.60	145,694.13
VIRGINIA	323,267.11	431,022.81
WASHINGTON*	30,486,440.74	40,648,587.65
WEST VIRGINIA	796,992.59	1,062,656.78
WISCONSIN	600,847.33	801,129.77
WYOMING	1,150,040.94	1,533,387.92
PUERTO RICO	12,243.76	16,325.01
GRAND TOTAL	\$228,433,662.03	\$304,578,215.99

*Interim payments to California, Oregon and Washington were computed under a provision of the Interior and Related Agencies 1991 Appropriations Act. Section 316 of that Act provides for payments to States for Fiscal year 1991 of not less than 90% of the three-year average payments for fiscal years 1988-90 for those national forests affected by decisions on the northern spotted owl. The interim payments to these states would be lower if based solely on actual receipts.

Ann Matejko (202) 205-0929

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USDA LIBERALIZES CREDIT GUARANTEES FOR SALES OF U.S. FARM COMMODITIES TO USSR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan today announced the U.S. Department of Agriculture is liberalizing coverage of approximately \$200 million of export credit guarantees still available to help finance fiscal 1991 sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to the Soviet Union.

Madigan said USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation will now guarantee 100 percent of the principal on loans for such sales under USDA's GSM-102 export-guarantee program, and will increase coverage of interest on these loans.

"We are liberalizing terms of these credit guarantees immediately in view of the situation in the Soviet Union," Madigan said. "This action

will accelerate sale and delivery of U.S. agricultural products to the country and its republics.”

To date, USDA has announced \$1.915 billion of fiscal 1991 GSM-102 credit guarantees for the USSR. Slightly less than \$200 million of those guarantees remain available. Commodity allocations under the package remain unchanged.

Under today’s action, coverage of loan interest is increased to a rate equal to the coupon equivalent yield of the 52-week U.S. Treasury bill auction average. Interest-rate coverage on individual sales under the program will be determined at the time CCC receives the exporter’s application for a payment guarantee.

Madigan reminded exporters that all applications for guarantees are subject to price review.

U.S. exporters registering for credit guarantees must report to CCC the actual export period as provided in their credit sale. Exporters should not simply use the date listed in announcements authorizing the guarantee availability of the final export date.

Madigan said that only those transactions with a date of sale after the date of this announcement will be eligible for coverage.

The rate of the CCC’s interest coverage and the applicable guarantee fee will be established as of the date of export and will remain in effect through the first interest due date. Thereafter, CCC’s rate of coverage will be subject to adjustment as of each principal and/or interest due date. The adjusted rate will take effect on the day after the interest and/or principal due date and remain in effect through the next interest and/or principal due date.

All other terms and conditions previously announced remain the same.

Madigan said that decisions on GSM-102 provisions for the USSR for fiscal 1992 will be announced soon.

For additional programmatic information, call (202) 447-3224. For 24-hour information on export credits activities, call (202) 447-1621.

Roger Runnigen (202) 447-4623

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TENNIS BALL CAN SPARKS NEW INSECT TRAP FOR STORED GRAINS

WASHINGTON—A tennis ball canister can become a deadly trap to insects that infest grain, peanuts and grain products, thanks to a brainstorm by a U.S. Department of Agriculture Science.

“I had been working on a trap that relied on an incline to catch insects,” said Michael A. Mullen of USDA’s Agricultural Research Service. “One night when I was playing tennis I looked at the shape of a tennis ball canister. It got me thinking about how the concave design of the canister’s bottom could be used as a trap.”

Mullen, an entomologist, had been examining incline traps to take advantage of an insect’s natural tendency to climb, opening the likelihood of it easily falling into an inescapable trap.

To detect low-level insect buildup, warehouses use traps that act as an early warning system against costly infestations, he said. “Knowing the proper time to treat, based on insect population, can reduce insecticide use and costs.”

Numerous incline designs were tested by Mullen before the canister idea struck the avid tennis player. During studies at the ARS Stored-Product Insects Research and Development Laboratory in Savannah, Ga., Mullen came to suspect that the natural inward curve of the canister’s bottom might lead to an ideal trap.

The day after the idea struck Mullen he took the tennis ball canister to his lab and began working on the first of five design modifications that would become an enclosed beetle trap featuring a bait and sex lure. He worked out final technicalities of the trap with co-inventor Trece Inc. of Salinas, Calif., which is interested in manufacturing the trap.

ARS has filed a patent application on the joint invention, said agency patent advisor David R. Sadowski of Beltsville, Md.

“The trap is more versatile than other traps and works as well if not better than other traps,” Mullen said. “It catches a wider-variety of insects.” It is designed to catch most types of stored-product beetles that can infest packaged and unpackaged foods, such as flour, cereals, cornmeal, peanuts and other grains stored in warehouses.

Some traps now used in warehouses have an open sticky surface, making them messy to handle and often catching more than the damaging bugs, he said. Enclosed traps currently in use operate on the chance that bugs will crawl into the trap before sticking on its surface.

Mullen's trap ensures that insects will crawl inside. The sex lure, known as a pheromone, and a corn-based bait that insects find tasty help attract insects to the trap. A sticky material covers the pit of the trap where the bait is placed.

When insects try to reach the bait, they fall into a 1 1/4-inch hole cut in the curved end of the canister which was roughened so insects could crawl up to the hole. A plastic lid coated with a sticky substance is placed at the bottom of the trap. Insects falling on the lid are caught on the sticky coating.

To develop the trap, Mullen used about three-fourths inches of the concave bottom and about 1 inch of the top of the canister. The top of the canister was notched to provide entrance ways for the insects and glued to the bottom end. Mullen placed a plastic lid on the top to hold the pheromone.

"Once insects fall into the hole, they can't get out—even if they don't get caught on the sticky surface."

Other uses for the trap are being investigated, said Mullen. It may be used as part of a kit to collect insects in the field for tests of their resistance to insecticides.

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